EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCT. 25.

THE MILLS OF MANCHESTER.

LIVERPOOL Wednesday, Oct. 24-Evening It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills ably on "short time."

GERMANY. RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA

AND SAXONY. BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1866.

The treaty between Prussia and Saxeny has been fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions, Saxony is b pay 10,000,000 florins. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved.

ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA REJECTED. The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

Cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is

EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE PRENCH TROOP It is now said that the French troops will leave

AUSTRIA.

Field Marshal Benedek of the Austrian Army, has been placed on the retired list.

> MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS OUT.

GLASGOW, Oct. 24-Evening.-The steamship Br anta from New York, Oct. 6, has arrived.

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Londen, Oct. 24-Evening.-Consols close at \$94

dightly carrier. Consols for money 801. 2 AMERICAN SECURITIES. London, Oct. 24-Evening.-The closing prices of American tice are as follower United States Five Twenties, 084. note Central Railroad Shares, 78; Erie Railroad Shares, 50;

LONDON, Oct 25-Noon.—The following are the opening proof of American Securities: Erica, 502; Illinois Centrals, LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Laverpoot, Oct. 24-evening.-Cotton-Salez to bake, the market closing dull. Middling Uplands, 15d.
Liverroot, Oct. 25-noon.—The market for Cotton is quiet

and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 13,000 bales. ding Uplands opened at 15d. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Lavencoot, Oct. 25-neon.—The market for Tallow is firm THE ATLANTIC CABLE. ARDDOTION OF THE TARIFF FROM IST NOVEMBER

NEXT. NEW YORK, October 95, 1865-No. 145 BROADWAY. 3. D. H. CRAIG. General Agent of the Associated Press : DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you, and through

you the public, that on and after the 1st day of November the tiff on all messages passing through the Atlantic cable will be Very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PER SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS-PARTNERSHIPS OF INDUSTRY-CHURCH CONGRESS-THE CONGREGA-TIONAL BODIES-VOLUNTEER PETES AT BRUSSELS-THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS—DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA-THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT LEEDS-MR. BRIGHT AND THE TORIES.

Tonnon, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866. The Social Science Congress finished their session this ments of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers and a dinner ofterwards, at which Mr. Jemes, Q. C., the member for works and sime, against all comers. Such championship however, almost entirely ceased to be necessary. The association has become, as we say, "one of the institufons of the country." There is still, of course, a good deal of sneering and girding at it behind the scenes. As for the satter of that, there would be at the New Jerusalem if it force to descend to-morrow in these latitudes. One could have at once a dozen middle-aged and elderly gentlemen, the spend the greater part of their lives in Pall Mail and and had public opinion for such of our metropolitan journals are foolish enough to listen to them, who would have bard things to say about the pillars, and acute criticism of the jewels biazing on gate and pavement. But in all alsees, and among all people whose judgment signifies, the association has long since come to be accepted, and its rork understood and appreciated. If one were to examine the social side of our legislation for the last ten years, it rould be found that there has scarcely been an act which the most been suggested or improved by the Association. That there is an altogether irresistible field offered at the rearly Congress to enthusiasts and bores of both sexes on which to ride their hobby horses triumphantly up and down, as the face of the whole British nation, I quite allow; but the per centage of twaddle talked is very small, and is derivating every year. The late meeting has quite kept up the obtancter of the Association. On the whole, I think the hier fermits this year have been, to strengthen very much the hands of those who advocate compulsory State education, and to convince many doubters of the unspeakable importance of the cooperative movement. On both subsets I can speak from personal experience. I was much truck by the number of strenuous supporters in old days of the voluntary system, who told me they had changed their minds and were prepared to support a general education rate to be administered by the municipal authorities, and so retending the force of the rearries of the cooperation, the scientific folk and the public in general can't be too civil or complimentary. Some is years by firm the masters take their men into partnership, giving them a share in profits, but rotaining the management of the bulk of the capital in their own hands, was welcomed matter of that, there would be at the New Jerusalem if it were to descend to-morrow in these latitudes. One could where the years, by frightening timid masters and making attends ones angry and resolute to have no relations but at arms? Tencth with the class in which such things are still possible, the case in question is still involved in investery, but the patent facts are that the house of a man who had periosed to join the union of his trade, and would work at whatever wages he pleased, has been blown up while his wife and children were in it. Sheffield returns Mr. Roesuck, is the only place in England where these trade outreges linger, and has the worst-educated and hardest-living population of any large northern city. England has set much reason to be proud of the center of her hardware manufactures, and the world-wide reputation of sheffield wares will soon yield to a reputation of a far liferent kind.

While the Social Science Association and with the still the social Science Association of a still the social Science Association and the still stil

While the Social Science Association was still sitting at While the Social Science Association was still sitting at Manchester the Church Congress met at York. We are going in for esseewing in all departments of human life. This gathering will now, I suppose, become an annual one, and I hope may draw our church-loiks more closely together in time. As yet the most hopeful portion of the shurch is not represented, at least not by any of its most soluble men. I mean, of course, the section known as the broad church, comprising Mr. Maurice. Dean Stanley, Professors Jewett and Kingsley, Llewellyn Davies, Dr. Temple, and many other eminent men, all of whom are complications by their subsence. Probably they feel that there is little chance of obtaining fair treatment just yet for their side of church questions; and indeed, of late, high and low church, and overy section that piques itself on Orthodoxy, has been uniting to revile them. As they patiently and wait, but we can scarcely expect them to go est of their way to meet in Congress those who deem them of the distinct party of Artichrish. The chief and

Lindsay, M. P. for Berks, is in command. We could not wish for a better representative volunteer. He is a splendid "build of a man," with a remarkably open, good-natured expression in his handsome face, but lots of firm-ness in the background within casy call if wanted. His prestige, too the is a Victoria Cross man, having carried the colors of the guards with marked courage at the Alma), gives him weight, and will make it a comparatively easy thing for him to keep up discipline smoog the men. Of course he has no legal power whatever out of England, and no rolunteer need obey him; but I have perfect confidence that there will be nothing to regret on the score of insubordination. Lord Bury, who is second in command, is also an excellent officer for this somewhat delicate duty.

anything toward rousing a spirit in this country which shall resolutely forbid the absorption of the Dutch or Belsian free people by either of their bir neighbors, even at the cost of a war. I for one shall rejorce.

This morning (13th) we have sail news of the sudden death of Dr. Cotton, the Bishop of Calcutta, who was drowned the other day in the Ganges. India could ill spare such a man. He was a distinguished master at Rugby, a great friend of Arnold's, and afterward head master of Mariberough, which school he raised from that time till his death worked there with singular wisdom and yeal. He had gathered round him a knot of his old popils, Rugby and Mariberough men, and with their help had probably done more for education in India than any other man, priest or layman, has yet achieved. When one thinks of the number of his brethren who are confounding knowledge, beating the drum eccleduate at the Cape and at home, one cannot help repining that the sickle has failen on this particular place in the sheaf.

The Reform agritation has taken new ground in one respect. There was a magnificent meeting at Leeds on Menday, admirably organized notwithstanding the opposition of the railway companies. There were 10,000 men, I know not how many thousand flags, and 70 bands. The speakers spoke, and the resolutions were passed by trumpet signals, and all the trades unions of the neighborhood took part in the meeting as unions. This is the first time thousand for the railway agreement of the recipied in their corporate capseity than a greet a proper in their corporate capseity has a googet as her agreement of the railway and any anions. This is the first time the second of the railway and any anions of the neighborhood took part in the meeting as unions. This is the first time the second of the railway any any and in their corporate capseity

speakers speke, and the resolutions were passed by frimpot signals, and all the trades unions of the neighborhood took part in the meeting as unions. This is the first time these societies have appeared in their corporate capacity in politics, and I am not all clear that their intervention will not do harm. The middle classes, and especially all supployers, are already in such a state of irritation and alarm about the trades unions, and not without very sufficient reason, that this last step may very probably be looked upon as a warning that capital has come to its last ditch, and must fish! for dear life now against the tyrarmy of labor, or succumb forever. It is clear also from the late speeches of Mr. Bright and other leaders that there is more than a shrewd suspicion spreading that the Tories are going to offer us a better bill than that of last session. Mr. Bright wishes to anticipate this move, and to pledge the Radicals beforehand to accept nothing at the hands of the present Government. A Reform bill of theirs must be tainted with fraud, be thinks; and probably this is so, if it means only that the Tory leaders would much cooner do without any reform it they dared, and will not believe heart-like to their corn lidl. But if it is meant that a hill brough. ily in their own bill. But if it is meant that a bill brough in by them san't be framed on right principles, or licked into good shape in committee so far as details go, be won' got the best of the advanced party to act with him of such a platform. On the contary, in our House of Commons we are almost sure to make a better bill of it if we can work at it through the Torics, for it is an unspeakable gain to have the heavy country party in the traces, as they must be unless they versh as, under Lord Derby and Lord W. Bentinck, with Mr. Disraell for limitenant and fogle bean, they did when Sir R. Peel repeaked the corn laws. The men who are advising this peakey are not the office and higher and are fond of persuading the people that nunters whose one object is to get back allough the real and butter, and are fond of persuading the people that "they're a kind of fulfillin' the prophesies, when they're only just changing the holders of offices." But I don't think we shall fall into this error, and Lord Stanley will have a fair hearing, for if a good bill comes from that quarter it will be his offspring.

As I am closing my letter comes the news of the Pennsylvania elections. I congratulate you heartily. Y. H.

DUBLIN.

PRESENT ASPECT OF IRISH AFFAIRS-AN INSURREC-TIONARY MOVEMENT EXPECTED-TREEH CLAIMS ON THE BUILDSH PARLIAMENT-THE BUILDST BANQUET -COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE HON, JOHN O'SHAUNASSY IN TIPPERARY-FLOOGING OF ONE OF THE FENIAN SOLDIERS-ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS EXAMINED, &C., &C. on Our Special Correspondent.

The present state of Ireland is unsatisfactory in the extreme. The material interests of the country are not advancing; the people are discontented, and a large proortion of them have grown desperate. The elements of political commotion exist in abundance, and it is sup-posed that an explosion is near at hand. Lord Derby spoke truly when he said in Parliament that the vigorous messures against Fenianism taken last Winter had scotched the snake, not killed it," and that the Government continue to be of that mind, is shown by the fact that just now they are hurrying regiments over here to replace those sent during the past few months from hence to Canada. Their resoive in this respect has been quickened by the speeches recently made by James Stephens, in by the speeches recently made by James Stephens, in which he has avowed and asseverated in the most solemn manner, that he will this year raise the standard of insurrection in Ireland. Forewarded is forearmed with them. Whoever thinks those declarations of the C. O. I. R. may safely be disregarded, they do not. They are taking him at his word, and are making their preparations to meet him. Popular opinion, too, inclines to the belief that Mr. Stephens means what he says in this matter, while holding at the same time that his intent is contactly unwise. With England otherwise at peace an Insurrection in Ireland can have no chance of success. There are, however, men in every country who do join in the belief that an

with England otherwise at peace at dissirection in Ireland can have no chance of success. There are, however, men in every country who do join in the belief that an insurrection should never be attempted until its success is a matter of moral certainty. There are many such men in the Fenian organization, and so it is entirely on the cards that during the country Winter Irish soll may be reddened with the blood spilled in the age-long strife between Ireland and England.

The reforms most urgently demanded on behalf of Ireland from the English Legislature have reference to the land laws, the church establishment, and the education system. Under and over and around these causes of complaint there are any number of others, and at the base of all there lies the grand grievance that the Irish people are not the rulers of their own country, and that its masters are Englishmen, foreign to them in every respect and hostile to them in many. Between the two peoples there are differences of race, and creed, and manners, and ideas, and interests, which must forever prevent their forming one harmonous society. The question between the two contries is really not one of some two or three bad laws, it is a national question, whose roots lie beyond the reach of English legislation. Yet the reforms above mentioned being greatly needed, are energetically sought by the Irish people and the reach of English legislation. of English legislation. Yet the reforms above mentioned being greatly needed, are energetically sought by the Irish people, and the idea that concessions on those points may be obtained is continually featered by the British press and the British Parliament. Sometimes the Government takes up one or other of them and plays with it for a time, but the end is that nothing is done. The Church Establishment is heavily threatened and sharply demonated, the cloverest writers in England say hard things of it; the wits satirize it and make it the subject of their neatest epigrams; the ablest orators expend in condemnation of it their most eloquent declamation. But this sort of thing has collections the street collection of it their most elequent declamation. But this sort of thing has been going on for half a century. Burke thundered against it, Sydnay Smith launched his witehafts at it. Macanley battered it with his magnificent invective. Still it stands intact, and the people of Ireland can see no likelihood of their being relieved of the tax it puts on their pockets and the outrage it is to their feelings. The land question has fared somewhat better. Successive administrations have made attempts to deal with it. The late Government brought in a measure on the subject and were passing it through its stages in the House of Commons when the vote on the Reform question ended their tenure of office.

and the bill fell through. At best, the measure roll very short of the requirements of the case, but, poor as it was, it would not have passed the House of Commons, which is a house of landlords, without being altered considerably for the worse; and then there was the House of Lords still in its way. That venerable assembly might be relied upon to stop its progress for some 20 years, or else to cut it down so as to leave it quite worthless. As regards the Education question, however, something has been done, and, in connection with one department of it, there is, at the date of this writing, considerable agitation and excitement in this city and among educated circles and, in connection with one department of it, there is, at the date of this writing, considerable agitation and excitement in this city and among educated circles throughout the whole country. To make the position of this question intelligible to every reader, it will be necessary to go back a little into the past; but a few words will bring us up again to the present time. Of the period of the penal laws when Catholic education was forbidden in Ireland under heavy penalties, nothing need be said; subsequent to their repeal such education was merely permitted; the educational establishment of the State was strictly Protestant, and designed to effect the conversion to that faith of any Catholic pupils who could be induced to enter them. To a Catholic people this system could not prove acceptable. They shunned the Government schools, and did the best they could to educate them solvers. Throughout the country there sprung up an immense number of "hedge schools," so called from the fact that as long as the weather permitted they were held out of doors by the hedges, the youngsters sitting on the grass or on lumps of turf, or on stones, while the school-master, rod in hand, sat or valked in the midst of them. The education imparted in these schools was by no means of a low order. Together with the rudiments of learning, mathematics were well taught here, and the these the education of the people skins conducted entirely indopenthe peasantry largely availed of them. But the firsts inversiment, naturally enough, did not wish to see the ducation of the people being conducted entirely independent of the State, and under circumstances indicative of condition of hostility between the State and the cople. They therefore reformed and liberalized their educational system time after time, coming nearer and nearer to an arrangement acceptable to the people and their pasters, until at length, a 1842. Lord Stanley got a bill carried through farliament for the establishment of the "National Education" system, which, though not without its faults, was a

Parliament for the establishment of the "National Education" system, which though not without its faults, was a decided advance on all previous attempts in the same line, and which at present flourishes throughout the country generally. This system, newever, has to do with inferior education only. The Dublin University, better known as Trinity College, an exclusively Protestant institution, continued to be the only Government establishment for the higher order of education, the sole source of academic degrees." Irish Catholics of the upper classes shanned its halls as their humbler fellow-countrymen had shumed the "Charter Schools," and sent their sons to be educated in the Continental Universities. It was so that Daniel O Connell, Laior Shiel, and all the leading Catholics of the last generation received their education. This state O Connell, Laior Shiel, and all the leading Catholics of the last generation received their education. This state of things, in the progressing enlightcument of the age, could not be allowed to last. Yet it was not till the year 1846 that any steps were taken for its reformation. In that year the late Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, obtained a grant from Parliament for the foundation of another University on a more liberal basis in Ireland. The establishment was to consist of three colleges, to be called the Queen's Colleges; one to be located in Cork, one in Galway, and one in Belfast; the three to be grouped to form the Queen's University. As to the religious guession, Sir Robert's pain was to give it the goody altogether.

equet. The Chairman will be The O Denoghue, M. P. The chief speakers will be the Chairman; John Bright, M. P.; John Stuart Mill, M. P.; Mr. Fawcett, M. P.; Mr. Bagweil, M. P. for Clonnell, County Typerary. Sir John Gray, M. P. for Clonnell, County Typerary. Sir John Gray, M. P. for County Kilkenny, Mr. Andrew J. McKenna, Editor of The Ulster Observer, and Alderman McSwiney of the Dublin Corporation. There is a chance that the Earl of Granard, on behalf of the House of Lords, of which he is a member, may respond to the toast of the House of Parliament, or it may be that the Earl of Charlemont will do so. The banquet will take piece in the Rotunds. It promises to be a highly interesting and a successful demonstration of the Liberal feeling of this country.

Ountry.

The Hon, John O'Shaunassy, ex-premier of the Colony

a successful demonstration of the Liberal feeling of this country.

The Hon, John O'Shaunassy, expremier of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, was entertained at a public dinner on Monday last by his fellow-townsmen in the town of Tipperary. A local paper reports that a crowd assembled outside the building during the progress of the festivities for the purpose of making a demonstration hostile to the guest of the evening, their ill will toward him having been excited by the fact that previous to his leaving Anstralia for his European tour he had said on a public occasion that the relations between the colony and the mother country were of the friendliest nature, and that the connexion was beneficial to the formed. The Waterford Mail, which is responsible for the story, says the incident shows the jutensity of popular feeling against England among the Tipperary people.

Evidences of anti-English feeling are not rare in any part of the country. Yesterday we had a reminder of them here in the promalection and execution of the sentences passed on some of the soldiers recently convicted of connection with the Fenian conspiracy. Part of the corremony took place in the large square in front of the royal barracks, in the presence of two regiments, the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 32d Highlanders. Three-soldiers were brought before them—Private Curry, 87th Royal Iriah Fusileers; Private Priestly, Glat Regiment, and Private Nulty of the same corps. The sentence on the two latter was that they should undergo a term of six months imprisonment in a military prison, at the expiration of which time they should be branded with the letters "B. C." (had character), and disnised the extrice. The sentence on Private Curry was two years imprisonment, and first a flogging. He was marched straight away from the barrock square to receive his securing, 50 lashes on the barrock square to receive his securing, 50 lashes on the barrock square to receive his securing, 50 lashes on the barrock administration of the Iring the Fenion trials. He

The Irish journals contain a report of a very interes The Irish journals contain a report of a very interesting paper on the treatment of political prisoners, read by Mr. John Pope Hennessy, at a meeting of the Social Science Congress, held at Manchester last Tuesday. Mr. Hennessy argues that in treating the Fenian prisoners equally in all respects with ordinary convicts, England acts contrary to the spirit of the age and the custom of civilized nations. I do not find that he referred to the good example set by the American nation in this natter; if he had done so, he would have strengthened his case materially. Throughout the whole period of a prolonged and rially. Throughout the whole period of a prolonged and desperate rebellion in that country, not a single political criminal was executed. No need to say whether that is the spirit in which England would deal with her Irish subjects under like circumstances; the recent occurrences in Jamaica enable one to form an opinion on the subject.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. A REPRESENTATION OF PRODUCERS AND WORKMEN-SILK INDUSTRY-THE GERMAN STATES-PORTU-

GAL-THE UNITED STATES.

is to be found the germ of an important progress in the principle of international exhibitions.

It has hitherto been the practice in the organization of these great festivals of industry and art, to bring into relief principally, if not wholly, the products and the instrument of production, the material and the machine. Scarcely any, if any, notice has been taken of their natural link, the producer in the strictest sense of the term, in a word, the workman. There are industries in which the mechanical element is everything, the workman playing but the part of an additional wheel; there are others in which the machinery is made subordinate to the skill of the workman; but there are again others to which machinery is whelly inapplicable, and which depend for their results upon the skill; tiste, and artistic feeling of the workman. The introduction of so important an element of industrial production as the artistic workman to a place in international exhibitions comes well and inventorally adopted on future occasions; and if the programme of the imperial Commission be fulfilled, this principle will have such a trial as will test it to the utmost. It is expected that the principal trades of every country in the world will be represented at the International Exhibition of 1867; and that whole families of workmen from the four quarters of the globe will be seen working at their respective trades. is to be found the germ of an important progress in the

respective trades.

Such a programme as has been laid down will be extremely difficult of fulfillment; indeed, there seems to be scarely a possibility of earrying out to the full the expectations which have been raised on the subject. Hear what a French writer, describing by anticipation this portion of the exhibition, says of the matter in question, "Let us imagine a panoruma of industry in which the following people, with their distinct nationalities, their different respectively in the continues shall be seen working aide by

types, dialects and costumes shall be seen working side by side:

Of Europeans, the Laplanders and the Tartars; of Africans, the Kabyles working at their varnished pottery, fig-wood jewelry, rich tissues of silk, wool, and cotton; the Sondan negroes (with their tissues, basket work and potteries), the Hottentots, the Cars, the Abyssinians, the Nubisns, and others; of Asiatics, the Anatchians (with their rich silver and gold stuffs, and their delicate goat-hair tissues), the Syrians (with their choice arms), the Persians, the Hindoos, the Thibetians, the Cingalese, the Birmans, the Cambedians, the Cochin Chinese, the Samoyads, and others; of North Americans, the Esquimans (with their boats, siedges, and fishing materials), the Iroquois, Canadians, Red Skins, White Indians, Cananches, Californians, and Apaches; of South Americans, the Caribs, Oramps, the Botoconds, the Arancas, the Ayusaras, with their filagrees, jewels, and curious articles of furniture; from the great ocean, the Battas, the Madureans, the Javanes, the Dyaks, the Malays, the Timoreans, the Australians, with their different specialities. This

The Monitor auticipates the mode in which this petition is to be sustained, by specimens of "the construction, engines of war and powerful machin New-York; of the produce from the coal seams of construction, engines of ear and powerful machinery of New York; of the produce from the coal seams of Permasylvania, of the gold, copper and quicksilver of the States of the Pacific," and leoks forward to the opportunity of comparing the dashing equipages turned out by Parisian coach and harness makers with those to be sent over from New Jensey, and considered "worthy to shine in the Bois de Boulegne," And of these Bois de Boulegne eyupages, though many are turned out in the best possible style, it is certain that they form the exception to the rule.

The outlay made on them by their cosmopolitan owners is lavish. Carriages of mexceptionable form and exquisite finish; horses the best that England can breed; harness as good as money can obtain; but as regards the greater part of the entire equipages, one is tempted to regret that so much exception taked that of the content of the general result becomes, in too many cases, flashy, unigar and obtrusive.

BUSINESS IN THE EXCHANGE-DULLNESS AND SCARCITY OF MONEY-PRICE OF STOCKS-THE GREAT PANIC IN AMERICAN SECURITIES - OFFICIAL PROCLAMA-TION OF ANNEXATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, Oct. 4, 1800.

The business at the Bourse for the past week has been remarkable for its duliness, in consequence of which there is less than usual to report. The political situation of Europe is so complicated and critical at this moment that here is great want of confidence on the part of capitalists, who decline to go into any very extensive speculations. Even the trunsactions in American securities, which are usually the most extensive of any at the Frankfort Bourse, are limited, at lower quotations than we have

which are usually the most extensive of any at the Frankfort Bourse, are limited, at lower quotations than we have had since the close of the German war.

There are several reasons for this duliness in American funds. One is, the interruption of news by the Atlantic cable—through which we have had no New-York reports for some eight or nine days. The land line from New-York is reported down, and ever since the report of that we have had no telegraphic news. No ore likes to operate very largely in the dark. There is a class of people who are fain to believe that the cable is always broken, or reported broken when any great event happens which affects prices very extensively. Thus it is said that every time the Bank of England lowered its rate of interest, the news could not be communicated, for the reason that the flines were down! This is reported to have happened several times, and goes far toward proving the truth of the assertion. Bankers, who are largely engaged in the purchase of American stocks in this market, are in the habit of scenting and sending no less than two or three dispatches a day, and if they are unable to do this, through any fault of the cable, their transactions are naturally much limited. There are several houses now established here, whose sole business is the buying and selling of American stocks. Several of these houses have branches in New-York, and they are all doing a profitable business.

They assure us that the laying of the cable has greatly interfered with their profits, and tout it now requires sales of from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a day to pay the extra expense of the selection and the several expense of the expense of the selection and the several expense of the expense of

interfered with their profits, and toat it now requires sales of from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a day to pay the extra expense of telegraphing, which is often not less than \$400 a day in gold. All of the smaller operators complain very much of the total destruction of their business in American stocks since the cable came in use, as they do not transact a large enough business to justify the expense of telegraphing.

A second and, I may say, principal reason for the dull-A second and, I may say, principal reason for the dullness in our stocks is the fear of another civil war in America. Several very incendiary articles from The N. Y. News, The N. Y. Express and other papers of that stamp have been reproduced in the German journals. Some of fleese editorials openly declare that President Johnson will reorganize the Southern members of Congress together with the Democratio members of Congress. The recent trip of the President to the West has also had a very bud effect in Germany. The language used by the Presidential party, as well as by his opponents, shows guide in ditter state of political feeling, that many foar a collision between the two parties, and some apprehend the disruption of our Kepublic. The German journals generally, prophecy that should the President determine to recognize such a Congress, it would at once plunge the country into another civil war. It has been reported and is generally believed here, that President Johnson was shot at during his journey, and some journess and sould be president and the condition of the contribution of the co Johnson was shot at during his journey, and some jour-nals have published dispatches to the effect that he was wounded seriously by some of these shots. Such reports

of course only tend to increase the excitement. The lower rates of bonds, and higher prices of gold, which came lately from New-York, also had an influence in towering the price of 5-20s. The fall in a day or two was from 75 to 714, and they closed to-day at 724. There was a general disposition to sell, and no great firmness on the part of buyers. The price paid for gold coupons to-day is two florins and twenty-two and a half krentzers, and on Saturday it stood at 224. As a general rule, coupons are not cut off from the bonds until after the interest falls due; but now it is done by almost all holders who, from fear or by reason of a scarcity of money, desire to realize even at these low rates. In sales of 5-20s, the dollar is counted at two florins and thirty kreutzers, so that when one sells a bond with the coupons detached he loses eight kreutzers per dollar—equal to about 51 cents. Frankfort is the general collecting city for nearly the whole continent, for coupons; and they are either sent here to be sold, or transmitted to New-York for collection. Gold dollars are quoted firm at two florins and twenty-seven kgent-zers. Telegraphic orders have been sent to New-York for the sale of considerable amounts of 5-20s, as the price is at least two per cent higher there than here. A few million dollars may be returned for sale, and if our political affairs do not improve I should not be surprised if not joes than a hundred millions are sent back. I believe this will not take place until the result is made known of the Fall elections.

The official proclamation of the annexation of Hanover, of course only tend to increase the excitement. The

will not take place until the result is made. Sale elections.

The official proclamation of the annexation of Hanover, Cassal, Hesse Cassel, and the City of Frankfort, was announced on Monday last. The change from one ruler to mother, in many of these States, will hardly be noticed, except in the capitols, where the loss of the courts will be everely felt. In Frankfort, the people mourn over the own of their freedom very much. They owe no feelings of friendship to Prassia for this act. A protest against uncountion has been circulated and signed by every member of the two Legislative Corps of the Free City, and by over 15,093 of its best and most respectable citizens, and sent to Giov. Wright to be presented to the King of Prassna. Sat it will avail nothing.

to Gov. Wright to be presented to the King of Prussia. But it will avail nothing.

The change of government has apparently injured the business of Frankfort very much. There is but little trade going on. Many persons are removing from the city. No loss than 1,100 persons having petitioned for leave to emigrate. Real estate has failen in value and there are many houses to rent, which was not the case before the war. No prominent bankers will, however, remove away, so far as I can learn. No one is allowed by Prussia to emigrate, except on payment or giving bond to pay five years taxes, in consequence of the annexation taxes will be higher than formerly, which also helps to make annexation a very appopular measure.

The heavenet av in Prussia is 3 per cent, while in none

than formerly, which also helps unpopular measure.

The income tax in Prussia is 3 per cent, while in none of the conquered States does it exceed 2 per cent. The Prussian income tax will now have to be added to the other taxes, which more than doubles them, and this causes great dissatisfaction. There will be many perplexing estions connected with taxes and finance, when annexi

BERLIN

CAXONY -- THE KING OF HANOVER-LIEERALISM DIS-COURAGED AND PUNISHED IN AUSTRIA-THE PLECTOR OF HESSE-THE ANNEXED COUNTRIES.

The King of Hanover has again sent out a proclamation to his loyal citizens, urging them to hold out in their tidelity and promising them his early return. It is evident that all these parties still hope strongly for a coalition of Austria and France against Prussia. Perhaps they are guided by nothing except that eternal, vague hope always possesing exiles; perhaps they consider that the health of Napoleon may soon give way, and that a regency in France would be any time ready for a coalition. They forger entirely that a republican movement in France at the death of the Emperor is also not among things that are impossible. There is not the slightest attempt in Austria to bring on, like in Prussia, some kind of reconciliation with the more liberal parties, slightest attempt in Austria to bring on, like in Prussia, some kind of reconcillation with the more liberal parties, no amnesty, no return to constitutional government; every General of a province that has still some reputation of being more liberal is removed from office; high German officials in Gallieta are removed by the new Governor, Count Goluchawski; the equality of rights of the Protestants is made more and more illusory, and every attempt to improve and reform primary schools is suppressed by the influence of the ultra montane party. The two only officers who proved more or less successful have been removed from their posts, Gen. Gablentz, the man who forced the Prussians under Bonin, the first day, to retire at Trautenau, because he is a Protestant and because he had predicted that the Austrians would be defested, and Admiral Tegethoff, the victor of Lissa, whose frank and cutting wittleisms were disliked by the red tape at Vienna.

VIENNESE OPINION OF THE CITY-ITS GEOCRAPHICAL POSITION-ITS POPULATION-THE BUILDINGS-THE COURT-ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

Es glebt nur eine Kaiserstudt, Es glebt nur ein Wien,"
says the old rhyme about the imperial city of Vienna And as popular rhymes are never without their certain amount of truth, so in this case it is undeniable there is truth in the bold assertion there is but one Vienna, and that no other city is like it. No doubt he who first, in a moment of gladsome hilarity, cheerily chanted the extempore verse, thought rather of the merry life that prevailed there; of the feating and the music, and gay dance; of the winsome faces to be seen there, and the lithe figures which his arm encircled in the whirling waltz;—these were the pleasant facts to which his mind recurred, rather than to other matters not so immediately affecting his senses. But beside this cheerful, rollicking life, so typical of Vienna, where there seemed to be never a thought of the morrow, where each one appeared to be of the opinion that to-day was one we could with certainty call our own, there are other directmentages which make Vienna unique of its kind: unique among the capitals of Europe. From its geographical position, it belongs both to the Eest and to the West It mands on the mathes! limits of Germany, and turns that no other city is like it. No doubt he who first, in a

tands on the furthest limits of Germany, and gaze toward the Land of the Morning. as passed when it had aught to fear in that dire rolled back with fearful force the strength of the Usonce rolled back with fearful force the strength of the Osmattle and broke his power forever. Vienna sits enhumed beside the stream which, gushing as a rivulet in
he heart of Germany, grows in size till it becomes a
nighty river, pouring its vast volume of many waters in a
great flood at the feet of the Sultan in his palace in the
Golden Horn. And on its waves come thence the spices,
and the perfumes, the delicate webs and embroidery and
he barbarie splendor of the East—all comes to Vienna;
and with the waves we see the bringers of them, the tursamed Turk, and the quicker-motioned Greek; a merchant
form Asia Minor, and occasionally even from distant Baglad. The countries, too, through which the imperious
iver passes, send their contribution. There is the cleanimbed Hungarian and the captivating Hungarian woman,
and Serba, too, may be met in the crowded street, pictuhimbed Hungarian and the captivating Hungarian woman, and Serba, too, may be met in the crowded street, picturesque in costume and with bold and daring looks. And with these jottle the Englishman and the lounger from Paris, not to speak of those who meet here from all parts of Germany. In other days this splendid river was the great highway of the nations. It led the enterprising traveler from civilized countries into atterly barbarous lands; it united and was a link between two distinct lands: it united and was a link between two distinct worlds, as separate from each other as though an Atlantic rolled between. And here in Vienna, the two met and came in contact. It was here the Oriental saw the appliances of our knowledge; first saw Christian social life on a large scale, and heavy buildings so different to his own light serial architecture, and in-door cristence so curying from the unconfined open air life beneath a bright ever-cloudless sky. In short, Vienna was a central point. And in these railroad days it is so still. If you go from Hamburg to Trieste, or from Paris to Constantinople, you must pass through Vienna. Here the great lines meet and cross each other. Is it not evident that a city so situated must play an important part in European his-

and cross each other. Is it not evident that a city so situated must play an important part in European history, and was intended to do so? And for a time—century after century—it exercised a preponderating, uncontested influence. Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany—over all these the Holy Roman Empire exercised sway; the scopter of the Emperor reached them, and its touch was enough to spread commotion throughout the distant jand. And the mighty monarch who possessed such power had his seat in this walled city of palaces.

This too—the number of its palatial buildings—is another feature of Vienna. And it is not to be wondered at. The power of the sovereign, sounding almost like a fable, attracted hither the great feudal nobility of the realm. They brought with them all their splendor. Reigning on their estates like independent lords, with endless retainers and amid boundless profesion, they fain would appear in the expicul in a style becoming the wealth their vast possessions gave. And so arose in many parts of Vienna the the capital in a style becoming the wealth their vast poscessions gave. And so arose in many parts of Vienna the
magnificest mansions still to be seen if you take the trouble to look for them. They must be hunted for, as they
fond in narrow streets, now no longer great thorough
ares, or encreached on by meaner houses which a century
go were not yet so near them. Vienna being fortified
and surrounded by a wall was unable to expand. Every
oot of ground was valuable, and there was no room for
moad streets or appropriate open places before and around
much magnificent dwellings. Hence you pass before those
tobbe buildings and scarcely notice them; for you are so
lose it is quite impossible to see their size and take in at
glance the superb dimensions which are characteristic of
hem all.

The Court of Vienna owes its stiff, uncompromising etiquette to its alliance with Spain. I can well fancy what an imposing effect the strict observance of forms, senselees as they were, may have bad on the uncultivated Hungarian, Bohemian and other nobles who came hither to san themselves in the presence of the Emperor. On their estates they lived in a state not of feudal dignity or magnificence, but of feudal power. They were the lords of all around them, the masters whom no one might oppose, the tyrants whose dictum no one dared gainsay. But no ceremony was there, no prescribed forms; a law-less unrestraint was the feature of that society. Its members were as vicious as they were idle, as hospitable as they were ignorant, as coarse and overbearing at home as they were courtsons, to all except their dependants, when in the capitals. This stiquette, I say, impressed their shallow friends greatly, no doubt. The grandezza of the Court they strove to imitate, and they sought to give a solemnity to us that belonged to themselves. And to this desire, and to the wish to outvie others in a display of more size—for this, as evidence of power, was a material point—I attribute, in a measure, the peculiar features of the palaces with which Vienna shounds.

The nobles who built them and who resided here were most certainly of epinion. The Court of Vienna owes its stiff, uncompromising

Es gield aur ein Wien; for they were well received out of policy, and moreover high places and posts of honor at court were bestowed upon them. But I concur heartily in the truth of the rhyme for other

reasons. I have shown how, politically, the geographical position of Vionna is unique. This gives it importance. But I have not yet said how pleasantly it is situated as regards rural neighborhood. Close by it has a background of green hills crowned with churches and the walls of a monastery, visible even from the city itself. But a sheri walk and you are smild vineyards and villages, and you from the pleasant unlanden the wide one. look down from the pleasant upland on the wide out-spre-city lying before you on the border of the great plair. And go in another direction you are again in a short wh among hamlets and gardens, and may breathe fresh coming from youder ridge. Or go beyond the distance And go in another direction you are again in a short while among hamlets and gardens, and may breathe fresh at coming from yonder ridge. Or go beyond the distance of a mere walk, take an hour's drive by rail, and you find yourself in a country as lovely as you may wish to see. Woods and picturesque valleys, and parks are close at hand, and day after day you may wander in a new direction and feel fresh delight in the beauty that everywher surrounds you. And is not this worth much? What other city as important as Vienna can offer so near sact sources of health and enjoyment? And the cheerfel persulation of Vienna knows how to profit by the occasion. On Sundays and other holidays they stream forth to receive themselves, light-hearted and gay, and ready to please and he pleased. You cannot but like the Vienness not only on account of his cheery disposition, but follows they disposition, but follows and any disposition, but follows and you disposition, but follows and very disinctined to occupy himself with the coming cares of to-morrow, thinking, as he invariably does, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. And hence I, mind full of his pleasant social qualities, and minful, too, of the sprightly ways and—the arch looks of the Vienness maidens, rumembering, beside the verdant places so near the confines of the city which have often gladdened now with their shad—d freshness, add my testinony to the peerleseness of V enne, and troil as I walk along the words:

Es glebt nur eine Keiserstadt.

Es giebt nur eine Keiserstadt, Es giebt nur ein Wien.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE RUN. BERT WITH AN AUSTRIAN PRINCESS-THE PALERNO APPAIR-ITS LESSONS FOR ITALY-GARIBALDI'S VIEWS ON THE ROMAN QUESTION-COMMERCIAS TREATY WITH JAPAN-ADMIRAL PERSANG

I informed you in April last that one of the plans of Italian diplomats was to conciliate Austrian good will by taking a wife for Prince Humbert out of the Austrian household. It is now said that the Commissioners in Vi enna have opened negotiations for the hand of a daughter enna have opened negotiations for the hand of a daughtes of Field Marshal Albrecht, and I think the story correct. At all events, Prince Humbert will marry an Austrias girl. The fact will not, however, have any permanent political importance. The mother of the Prince was age Austrian, but that did not prevent either 1849 or 1859: Nor had the Queen ever any influence over the political sympathies of Victor Emanuel. Prince Humbert has grown up in a liberal atmosphere, and he is not in the least likely to unlearn the politics which made his father illustrious.

The Palermo affair has cost not less than a thousand lives and a million or two of money. The Government had chartered 22 steamers, which were presented turned over again to their owners.

But the money this emeute has cost is nothing to the shame it brings with it. Indians feel most keepli that only the most stupid blandering could have led it such a disgraceful humiliation of the national authority. A commission has been appointed to examine into the conduct of the officials resident in Palermo; but Baros. Ricasoli has shocked the public by a new carelessness. The Mayor of the city behaved passably well, and his palace was destroyed by the mob. Ricasoli hastens to thank him and praise him for doing his duty, and incidentally commends the Prefect Torrelli. Now, say man of ordinary intelligence must know that if these two men had done their duty, 2,000 bayonets could not have taken possession of Palermo and held it for five days. The hasty praise of Ricasoli forecast an intention to throw the bland on subordinate officers who did not obey orders, but it is the business of a good superior to secure the execution of his commands.

Enfortunately in Italy it is thought enough to acquire

the business of a good superior to secure the elevation of his commands.

Unfortunately, in Italy it is thought enough to acquist an official that he gives the right order at the right time, in forgetinlares of the obvious truth that a good officer will see to the execution of his own commands. Prefect Torrelli may have done well after he was locked up in the Government House, and doubtless the Mayor behaved gallantly enough after all was lost; it is the conduct of these men before the attack which needs investigation, and, think, must be severely condemned.

There is incidentally another lesson from this Palerme business. Much ado has been made in the French papers—they are "spooks" habitually now-a-days—over the presence of the English flectus Palermo. Of course, The Patrie is crazy, or its editor was drunk—if editors de get drunk—but there is still a bit of painful experience in this fact.

drunk—but there is still a bit of painful experience in this fact.

The point of concern for Italy is, that with her length a shore line she is very much exposed to attack on the land side. England could wrest Sicily from her in a few days by the vigorous support of such an insurrection as this of Pelermo; and the state of exposure in which she lives, while she has dissatisfied populations in the South, is very unpleasant matter of redection. No Italian has any fear that England will make any such raid; but their somebody else may—the best friend, for instance—and how to guard against such surprises is already a subject of serious study in the War Office at Florence.

Garibetid has expressed himself very hopefully about Rome, and the Roman newspaper sees in his little speech a proof that Italy does not mean to observe the Septembe Convention. But Garibaldi has only expressed the belies that the exided Romans would soon be formitted to return to their homes. There is a good deal of nervousness at Rome. The vointeer legion is rather an expensive lax-ury—neither useful nor ornamental. It has shown such a mutinous spirit that it begins to be doubted whether amount of the later of the la

in its pious ranks. It is intumated that if it would frighter if the Rislians would be duly horrified at the spec-the Pope Would leave Rome for a Season. Now g would so delight this nation as the departure of dy Father from Rome. The day is past when Popes exced to return, as the plebs used to Court is so governed by traditions on a difficulty by taking Nono may cut the knot of the Roman difficulty by taking himself away. He may return again, but when he comes he will find a cleaner, better governed and happier Roma than he will leave behind him. The Papal authorities do not yet comprehend the situation. They have barely heard of Sadowa, and until yesterday did not believe Italy

not yet comprehend the situation. They have bereightend of Sadows, and until yesterday did not believe Italia would obtain Venetis.

When they come to see that Italy has won, that Austri will not interfere to save Rome, that the French troops will surely go away, they will then probably do the worsthing under the circumstances—and the voluntary exile of Pio Nono is likely enough to be that thing.

Italy has concluded a commercial treaty with Japan; The Italian frigate Magenta carried the embasy that three months ago, and the officers of the fleet write that the reception has been of a flattering character.

Admiral Persano's brochure on the battle of Lissa has provoked a new raid on the newspapers by naval officers. D'Amico, the Chief of Persano's Staff, has written a letter to the Opinione, in which he disclaims any respensibility for the conduct of his chief. Other officers all plied to the Minister of Marine for permission to reply it the Admiral, but received a negative answer. They Minister thinks that the ends of justice may be defeated if the public know all about the facts. It is now believed that it will be cheaper to build a new vessel than to raise the Affondatore. It doubt if the officer ever hoped to raise this ram, but the people had to be soothed.

TURKEY.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE TICONDERGEA-THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA - APPROACHING SETTLE. MENT OF THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION-A NEW PALACE-AN AMERICAN IN THE TURKISH MINT-STRAITENED CONDITION OF THE TURKISE TX. CHEQUER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Constantinople, Oct. 1, 1866.

Constantinople, Oct. 1, 1866. The United States corvette Ticonderoge, Commodere Steadman, left Constantinople on the 18th, after a stay of 10 days in this port. Her reception here has rivaled that given to the fleet at St. Petersburg. According to the given to the fleet at St. Petersburg. According to the treaty of Paris she had no business this side the Derdanelles. She is about one-third larger than the size allowed by that treaty for foreign men-of-war coming to Constantinople. The firman was at first refused. Leaving their ship at the Dardanelles, several of the officers came up by a passenger steamer, and domanded permission for their ship to come up on the ground that it was a special visit of compliment to the Sultan, in view of his friendship daring the war. The Russian Embassador declared that he would make no protest, even if the whole American navy came up to Constantinople. Even the French Embassador was evidently glad that an opportunity should be given to the Tarks to balance the account with Russia by giving the Americans as brilliant a reception as they were enjoying at St. Petersburg.

So an invitation was sent by telegraph to the Commodore to come up at once. He came the same night. From the moment of his arrival until his departure there was an unbroken series of thundering salutes, complimentary visits, grand diniers, &c.

Lord Clarerge Paget, Admiral of the English Meditor ranean fleet, was here a few weeks ago, and he received much less attention than our American Commodore, seach to the disgnat of the English Lecant Herald. Commodore Steadman was presented with most of his officers to the Turkish Grund Admiral, who afterward gave them a grand dinaer, to the Grand Vizier and all the Ministers, who afterward called on board the corvette. All the foreign Embassadors were called upon by the Commodore, in company with Mr. Morris, our Minister, and all returned the compliment by calling on board the vessel. The English and Russian Embassadors also gave dinners in honor of the occasion. On Monday the officers were presented to the Sultan himself by Mr. Norris at a private reception at the beautiful Beylarbey palace. They were much impressed by the magnificence of the palace and the stupidity of its occupant.

The Sultan received them in a pai treaty of Paris she had no business this side the Dards-